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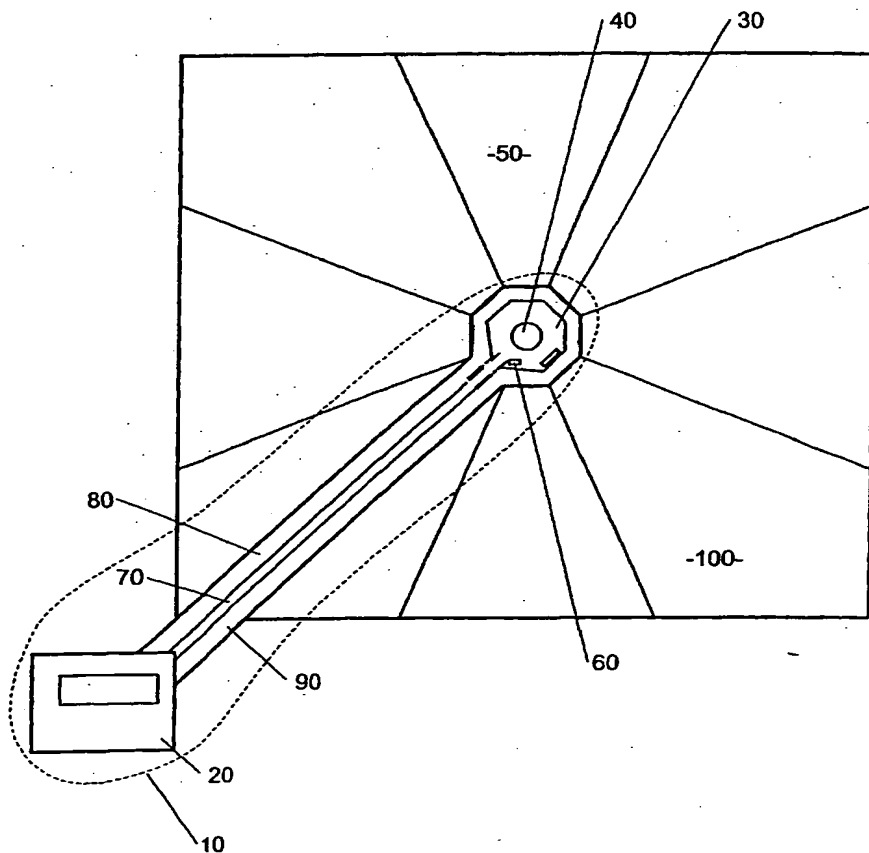
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**512521** **21 June 2001 (21.06.2001)** **NZ**
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(54) Title: **SELECTION SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MILKING ANIMALS**



(57) Abstract: A selection system for animals comprising: (a) a milking area (20) arranged to enable milking of one or more lactating animals (b) a drinking station (30) remote from the milking area (20) in which is positioned an attractant configured to attract an animal from a grazing paddock (50) (c) an entry race (70) connecting the drinking station (30) and the milking area (20) (d) a control mechanism (60) configured to permit entry of a lactating animal meeting a predefined criterion into the entry race (70) from the drinking station (30). Also a method utilising the above system and comprising: (a) attracting an animal from a grazing paddock (50) into the drinking station (30) remote from the milking area (20) (b) determining whether the animal in the drinking station (30) meets a predefined criterion (c) permitting entry of the animal meeting the predefined criterion into the entry race (70).

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## SELECTION SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ANIMALS

This invention relates to a system for the automatic selection of animals for milking.

- 5 This invention has been developed primarily for use in the remote automatic pre-selection of bovine cows for milking and for managing their movement around extensive grazing areas and will be described hereinafter with reference to this application. However, it will be appreciated that this invention is not limited to this particular field of use, and could be applied to any lactating animal.

10

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- Automatic milking systems (AMS) are well known in the art. The current implementations of AMS are almost entirely with housed cows. Cows are bedded and  
15 fed in a large barn that also houses the AMS. Cows learn to circulate freely the short distance between their cubicles and the AMS unit, a prime motivator being in-bail feeding while they are being milked in the AMS. The cows only need to move comparatively short distances, perhaps 20-30 m within the housing system to the AMS.

- 20 Many cows around the world are not housed in this fashion, however, but freely graze pasture. In New Zealand and Australia, in particular, there is no housing of cows, they spend all their time on pasture. These pasture-based systems are very extensive and often require the cows to walk considerable distances to be milked in conventional milking systems. This can be up to 2-3 km walking distance, and they normally do this twice a  
25 day.

Usually such extensive pasture systems also require a systematic rotation around paddocks, typically one paddock per day, to most effectively utilise the feed that is grown.

30

Implementation of AMS under extensive pasture systems is a challenge and has not previously been achieved in the context of a pasture based system. Limited combination of AMS with grazing has been implemented in Europe usually with housing of the cows. The cows are normally housed, but are let out for a limited period to adjacent paddocks.

5 In such cases pasture typically contributes less than 30% of the total diet. In New Zealand, and many Australian scenarios, pasture will contribute more than 80% of the total dietary intake over the lactation.

More remote paddocks have been used in some systems (ie up to 400m) and milking has

10 been achieved by using the motivator of shifting the drinking water to the other side of the AMS. Where the principal feed is pasture, this may not be an acceptable strategy, particularly from an animal ethics viewpoint. It may also require cows to walk considerably distances to access water, depending on how frequently they require to drink.

15 US 4,508,058 discloses a milking system for use where cows are allowed to find their own way toward a stall, known as "going loose". The system includes a computer that identifies a transponder tagged cow when it enters a robotic milking stall. If the computer determines feeding is required then the cow is fed. If the computer determines milking is

20 required, the cow is retained and milked. If neither of these criteria are met, the cow is released. The cows are tempted into the stalls by the promise of food.

The context of "go loose" as used in US 4,508,058 is certainly not that of trafficking to remote pasture sites.

25 US 5,771,837 describes a milking parlour where cows are free to wander around a feeding trough that runs almost to each end of the parlour. At one end the cows can pass around the trough. At the other end the cows must enter a selection compartment and are tempted to do so by a fodder concentrate. In the selection compartment a cow is

30 identified by its transponder and if it meets one of the criteria for milking such as

lactation it is released into the milking stall. If it does not meet the criteria it is allowed to pass through a separate gate leading to the other side of the feeding trough whereby it begins a circuit of the parlour again. Once milking of a selected cow is complete it is released at the same place. The fact that another circuit of the parlour is required before a  
5 cow can re-enter the selection compartment aims to prevent cows that are not eligible for milking from re-entering it. This system does not attempt to reduce total walking distance.

This does not envisage remote, far-field pre-selection of cows on the basis of normal  
10 behaviours such as drinking, for direction to the AMS or subsequent transfer to a new area of pasture, and minimisation of walking distance which can be extensive in remote pasture feeding.

US 6,062,164 teaches of a "lying and walking" area connected by a first polling gate to a  
15 waiting area and a feeding and watering area. Cows entering the gate are identified and directed towards the former area if milking is required and towards the latter if it is not. Once in the feeding and watering area the cow can only return to the lying and walking area. Once in the waiting area the cow can pass into a lane leading to one or more milking stalls. Upon leaving the stall a cow enters a second polling gate and may be  
20 directed to a segregation area if, for example, mastitis is detected, directed to the feeding and watering area if milking was successful, or directed back to the waiting area for re-entry into a milking stall if milking was unsuccessful. Also disclosed is the fact that it has been found in practice that it is necessary to coerce animals to enter the first polling gate, such as by using moveable electric fences.

25

US 6,148,766 discloses identification of an animal by a computer system which opens the doors of a milking stall if the animal is to be milked and luring the animal into the stall using food and is of general relevance only.

None of these implementations of AMS with grazing have been on the scale that is required in a pasture based dairying system nor have any suggested a practical means for implementing AMS on an extensive pasture based grazing system.

- 5 It is desirable that any AMS system is designed to facilitate a cow's adaption to it. In any multiple paddock system it would be desirable that the system has a high degree of symmetry. This way a cow can be familiar with the layout no matter what paddock she is in.
- 10 An automated system is required for pasture grazing cows that can determine if such cows are due to be milked so that AMS technology can be successfully applied to pasture grazing cows. Any such system of the prior art requires a cow to walk to the AMS before it is selected, which is not feasible for pasture based dairying systems. Special systems are required to make AMS functional under these conditions.
- 15 It is an object of the present invention to overcome or ameliorate at least one of the disadvantages of the prior art, or at least to provide a useful alternative.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

- 20 In broad terms in one form the invention comprises a selection system for animals comprising a milking area arranged to enable milking of one or more lactating animals; a drinking station remote from the milking area in which is positioned an attractant configured to attract a locating animal from a grazing paddock; an entry race connecting
- 25 the drinking station and the milking area; and a control mechanism configured to permit entry of a lactating animal meeting a predefined criterion into the entry race from the drinking station.

- In broad terms in another form the invention comprises a method of selecting animals for
- 30 milking in a milking area comprising the steps of attracting an animal from a grazing

paddock into a drinking station remote from the milking area, an entry race connecting the drinking station and the milking area; determining whether an animal in the drinking station meets a predefined criterion; and permitting entry of the animal meeting the predefined criterion into the entry race.

5

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES**

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

10

Figure 1 is an illustration of how the selection system of the invention can be used in extensive grazing husbandry.

15

Figure 2 is an example of a selection system that could be used for an arrangement of paddocks similar to that as illustrated in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an illustration of the present invention in use as a total system;

20

Figure 4 shows a system of enabling exit cow traffic to cross incoming cow traffic.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED FORMS**

25

Referring to the drawings, a selection system for milking animals is described which could enable an automatic milking system (AMS) to be efficiently used in extensive grazing husbandry. Lactating animals, for example cows, are attracted to a drinking station from a grazing paddock. As cows come to drink at the drinking station, they are identified and checked against milking records. If a cow meets a predefined criterion, it is directed to a milking area which could include an automatic milking system. If a cow does not meet a predetermined criterion, the cow is directed back to the paddock from where it came.

30

Figure 1 shows one preferred form of the selection system 10. The selection system includes a milking area 20. This milking area could comprise a series of conventional stalls and milking apparatus or could alternatively or additionally include an automatic milking system (AMS). The system also includes a drinking station 30. The drinking station 30 is positioned remote from the milking area 20. Remote in this context includes a distance of at least 50 metres. In one form the distance could be in the range of approximately 250 metres to 450 metres.

- 10 An attractant is positioned in the drinking station 30. In one form, this attractant could include a water trough 40. Lactating cows are known to drink at least once in a 24 hour period in a pasture-based system. The system 10 makes use of an animal's basic physiological drive to drink water in order to attract an animal to the drinking area 40. The attractant could alternatively or additionally could include molasses, a salt lick, or a
- 15 feed concentrate. The attractant is preferably a feed or water substance that upon normal feeding patterns, a lactating animal will only feed from a few times per day. Prior art systems attract animals using normal feed, such as hay or grain, which upon normal feeding patterns will attract an animal up to six times per day.
- 20 The present system seeks to increase the number of cows able to be milked by a milking area by milking each cow less than twice a day, perhaps 1.3 times per day, and in so doing reducing capital investment on a per-cow basis. The system differs from traditional European systems in that the cow is attracted by a substance which it requires a few times per day rather than a normal feed substance which is required by a cow several times per
- 25 day.

- A cow will be attracted from grazing paddock 50 into the drinking station 30 by the water trough 40 or other attractant. It is envisaged that a paddock could include both lactating and non-lactating cows and that both kinds be attracted into the drinking station. The
- 30 cow enters the drinking station 30 rather than being herded into the station against its



will. Within the drinking area 40, there is room for the cow to move around, drink and interact with other cows. The cow then exits the drinking area 30 of its own free will. As the cow exits the drinking area 30, a control mechanism establishes whether the cow requires milking by testing whether the cow meets a predefined criterion. If the cow meets the predefined criterion, the control mechanism permits entry of the cow into an entry race 70 connecting the drinking station 30 and the milking area 20. The control mechanism 60 and the predefined criterion are further described below.

A cow selected for milking travels down the entry race 70 of its own free will to the milking area 20 where it is milked. As described above, the milking area could include a traditional milking station or could include an AMS.

The system 10 may further include an exit race 80 connecting the milking area 20 and the grazing paddock 50. The system may further include an alternative exit race 90 connecting the milking area and a grazing paddock 100 with fresh grass which is different to graze paddock 50. The rotating of cows between paddocks is an important management tool in conventional dairy production systems and could be an important driver to motivate cows to access fresh pasture after transit through the milking area 20.

It is envisaged that the system 10 could include separate exit races 80 and 90 or alternatively could include a single exit race which, in one form, could connect the milking area and the grazing paddock 50 and in another form could connect the milking area 20 and the grazing paddock 100. It is envisaged that the control mechanism 60 be configured to select the grazing paddock 50, 100 or some other grazing paddock which is connected by the exit race 80 or 90 to the milking area 20.

Figure 2 shows the drinking station 30 and part of races 70, 80 and 90 in more detail. The drinking station 30 includes a drinking trough 40 and could also include a supplementary station 110 for attractants in the form of supplementary feed such as molasses, a salt lick or a feed concentrate.

A cow enters the drinking station 30 through paddock gate 120 which is preferably latched open into a peripheral race 130. From the peripheral race, the cow enters the drinking station 30 through a non-return gate 140 permitting one-way travel of the cow  
5 from the grazing paddock 50 to the drinking station 30. Once inside the drinking station 30, the cow may drink from water trough 40 or access supplementary station 110 and interact with other cows. Once the cow is ready to return to the grazing paddock, the cow travels through a channel 150 past the control mechanism 60.

10 In one form, each cow could have attached to it a transponder which uniquely identifies each animal. The control mechanism 60 could include one or more sensors configured to transmit signals to a suitable computing device. The connection could include transmission cables or could be wireless connections, for example infrared transmitters and receivers or radio transmitters and receivers. Alternatively, the control mechanism  
15 could include a computing device in which signals are stored.

As each cow passes through channel 150, the sensor or sensors of the control mechanism identify the cow from the transponder associated with the cow. The computing device preferably stores data representing cows that have passed through the channel 150 and the  
20 timing. The control mechanism is configured to apply one or more predefined criteria on a cow passing through the channel 150.

This predefined criterion could include the time elapsed since the last milking. If a predefined threshold time has been exceeded, the control mechanism determines that the  
25 cow is ready to be milked again, but if the predefined threshold time has not yet been reached, the control mechanism determines that the cow is not yet ready to be milked.

Other predefined criteria could include the predicted milk yield or could include the proportion of the herd that has been milked. It is envisaged that the predefined criteria  
30 could determine how many cows are currently being milked or on their way to being

milked at the milking area 20. If the capacity of the milking area 20 is exceeded, the control mechanism could determine that a particular cow does not require milking at this time.

- 5 Alternatively, an individual cow could be identified as a non-lactating cow in advance, and a list of such cows made available to the control mechanism. A cow included in this list could be denied access to the entry race 70. The predefined criterion could therefore be non-membership of a list of non-lactating cows, or membership of a list of lactating cows.

10

In one form the system could include an electronic gate 160 between the drinking station 30 and the entry race 70. The system may also include a first drafting gate 170 and a second drafting gate 180.

- 15 A cow passing through channel 150 is assessed by the control mechanism to identify whether or not the animal meets a predefined criterion. The control mechanism is in communication with gates 160, 170 and 180. If a cow meets a predefined criterion, the control mechanism 60 opens the electronic gate 160 and closes gates 170 and 180 to permit the animal to enter the entry race 70.

20

If the animal does not meet a predefined criterion, the control mechanism 60 will close gate 160 and open either gate 170 or gate 180. The control mechanism 60 could be programmed in advance to open gate 170 in preference to gate 180 or vice versa. If gate 170 is opened, the animal will enter the peripheral race 130 and enter grazing paddock 50 through gate 120.

25

Alternatively, the control mechanism could be programmed to open gate 180 in preference to gate 170. If gate 180 is opened, the animal will travel into the peripheral race 130 and through paddock gate 190 into paddock 100. In this form it is envisaged

that a barrier gate 200 prevents the animal from travelling around the peripheral race and into paddock 50 through paddock gate 120.

5 A non-return gate 210 could be positioned near the paddock gate 190 allowing cows in grazing paddock 100 to enter the drinking station through non-return gate 210 and to enable cows having passed through drafting gate 180 to re-enter the drinking station 30.

10 It will be appreciated that this system could be used to rotate cows between different paddocks. These paddocks could include, for example, paddock 220 with paddock gate 230 opening into the drinking station 30, paddock 240 with paddock gate 250, paddock 260 with paddock gate 270, paddock 280 with paddock gate 290 and paddock 300 with paddock gate 310. By opening or closing one or more of the above gates and controlling movement of the cows within the drinking area by one or more barrier gates, the movement of cows between two or more paddocks can be controlled.

15

Once a cow has passed through gate 160 to milking area 20, the cow could return along exit race 80 or exit race 90.

20 In one form the barrier gates and paddock gates could be set manually on a daily basis or alternatively could be automated.

Cows originally transferred from paddock 50 to paddock 100 which re-enter the drinking station 30 return to paddock 100 through drafting gate 180.

25 Referring to Figure 3, it is envisaged that system 10 form part of a larger selection system 300. A single milking area 20 could be connected to drinking station 30 via race 70. The milking area 20 could additionally be connected to drinking stations 30A, 30B and 30C via races 70A, 70B and 70C respectively.

Figure 4 illustrates a preferred form arrangement of gates to enabling exit cow traffic to cross incoming cow traffic. The arrangement is indicated generally at 400. The system enables cross-over between cows travelling along entry race 70 with cows travelling along exit race 80. The system is preferably implemented as a series of non-return gates,  
5 for example gates 410, 420, 430 and 440.

In use, a cow ready to be milked passes through gate 160 and passes through non-return gate 410. Gate 410 is urged towards gate 420 preventing the cow from travelling through gate 420. The cow cannot travel through gate 440 and so travels through gate 430 toward  
10 the milking area.

Cows after milking travel along exit race 80 and through gate 440. Gate 440 is urged toward gate 430 and prevents the cow from passing through gate 430. The cow cannot pass through gate 410 and so passes through gate 420 and then out toward the drinking  
15 area and/or grazing paddocks.

It is envisaged that this arrangement of gates could be positioned near the drinking station or alternatively near the milking area.

20 The foregoing describes the invention including preferred forms thereof. Alterations and modifications as will be obvious to those skilled in the art are intended to be incorporated within the scope hereof, as defined by the accompanying claims.

**CLAIMS:**

1. A selection system for animals comprising:  
a milking area arranged to enable milking of one or more lactating animals;  
5 a drinking station remote from the milking area in which is positioned an attractant configured to attract an animal from a grazing paddock;  
an entry race connecting the drinking station and the milking area; and  
a control mechanism configured to permit entry of a lactating animal meeting a predefined criterion into the entry race from the drinking station.  
10
2. A selection system as claimed in claim 1 further comprising an exit race connecting the milking area and the grazing paddock.
3. A selection system as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 further comprising a non-  
15 return gate between the grazing paddock and the drinking station to permit one-way travel of an animal from the grazing paddock to the drinking station.
4. A selection system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims further comprising an electronic gate between the drinking station and the entry race wherein the  
20 control mechanism is in communication with the electronic gate to open and close the gate.
5. A selection system as claimed in claim 1 wherein the attractant is configured to attract an animal from a first grazing paddock, the system further comprising an exit race  
25 in one form connecting the milking area and a second grazing paddock and in another form connecting the milking area and the first grazing paddock.
6. A selection system as claimed in claim 5 further comprising:  
a first drafting gate between the drinking station and the first grazing paddock;  
30 and

a second drafting gate between the drinking station and the second grazing paddock;

wherein the control mechanism is in communication with the first drafting gate and the second drafting gate to select the grazing paddock connected by the exit race to the milking area.

7. A selection system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the drinking station is positioned at least 50 metres from the milking area.

8. A selection system as claimed in claim 7 wherein the drinking station is positioned between 250 metres and 450 metres from the milking area.

9. A selection system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the attractant includes a drinking trough.

10. A selection system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the attractant includes molasses.

11. A selection system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the attractant includes a salt lick.

12. A selection system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the attractant includes a feed concentrate.

13. A selection system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the predefined criterion includes time elapsed since last milking.

14. A selection system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the predefined criterion includes predicted milk yield.

15. A selection system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the predefined criterion includes the proportion of lactating animals that have been milked.

5 16. A method of selecting animals for milking in a milking area comprising the steps of:

attracting an animal from a grazing paddock into a drinking station remote from the milking area, an entry race connecting the drinking station and the milking area;

determining whether an animal in the drinking station meets a predefined criterion; and

10 permitting entry of the animal meeting the predefined criterion into the entry race.

17. A method as claimed in claim 16 further comprising the step of permitting travel of the animal meeting a predefined criterion from the milking area to the grazing paddock.

15

18. A method as claimed in claim 16 or claim 17 further comprising the step of permitting one-way travel of an animal from the grazing paddock to the drinking station.

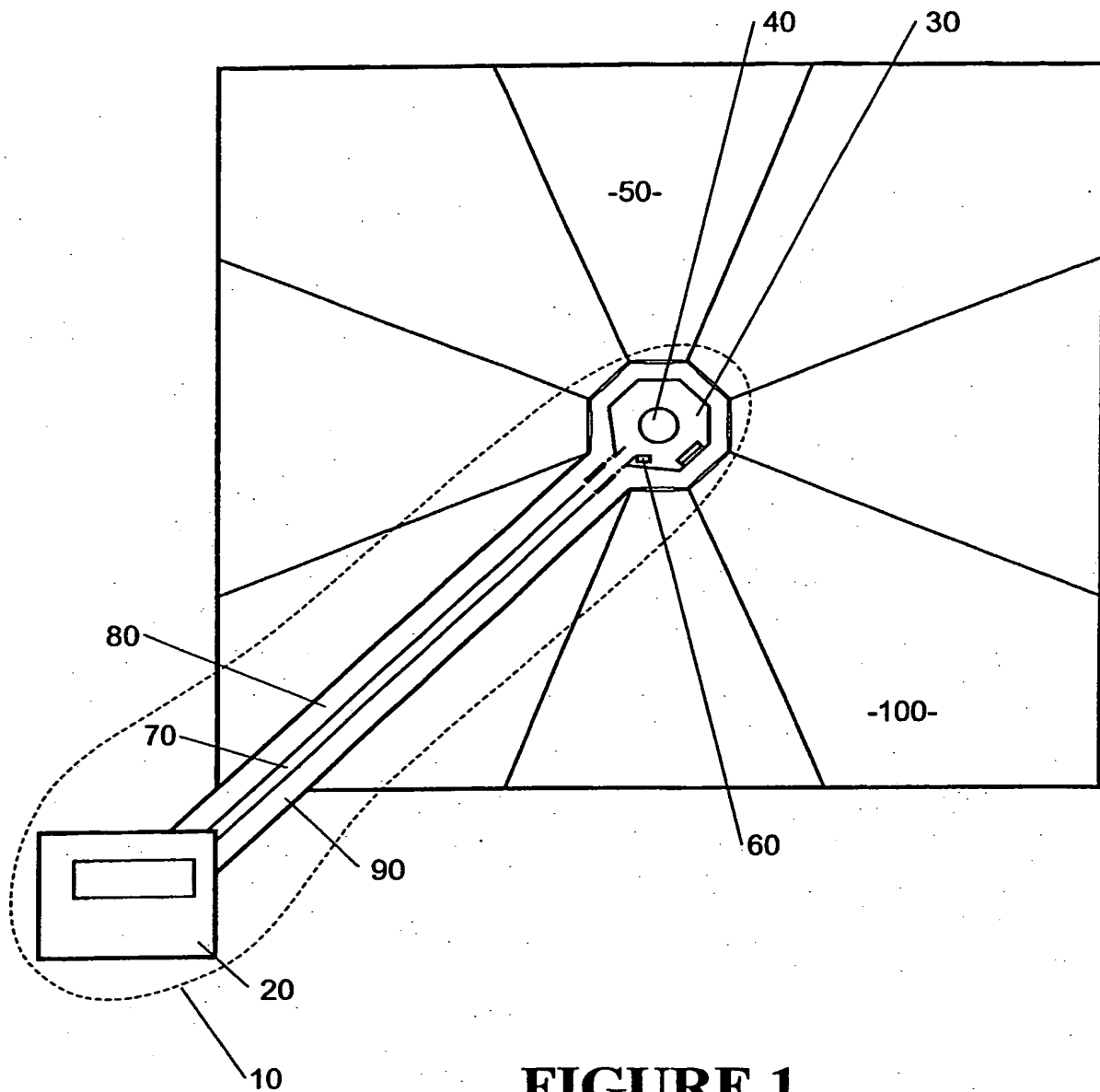
19. A method as claimed in any one of claims 16 to 18 further comprising the step of  
20 controlling entry of an animal into the entry race with an electronic gate.

20. A method as claimed in claim 16 further comprising the steps of attracting an animal from a first grazing paddock into the drinking station and permitting travel of the animal meeting a predefined criteria from the milking area to a second grazing paddock.

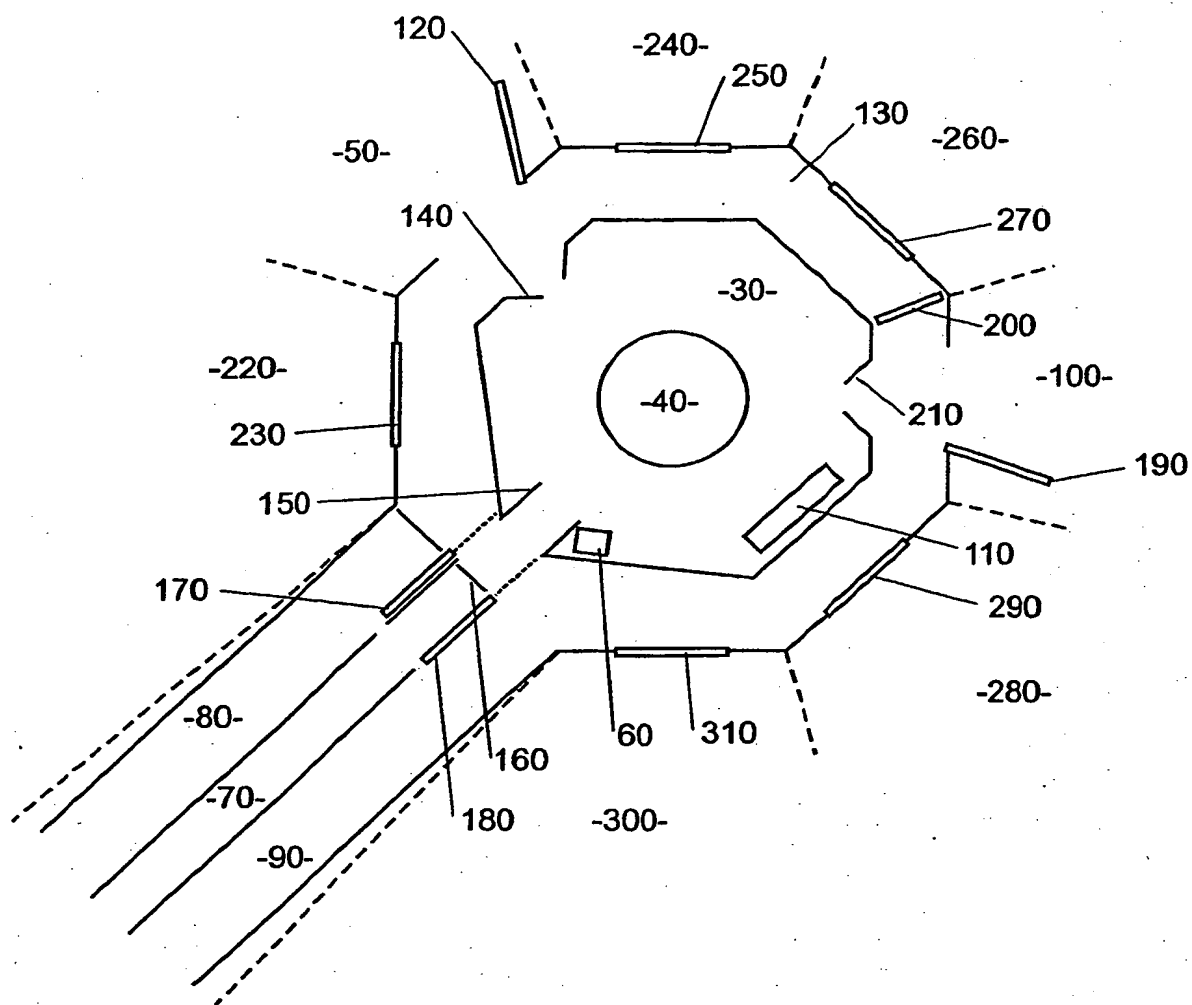
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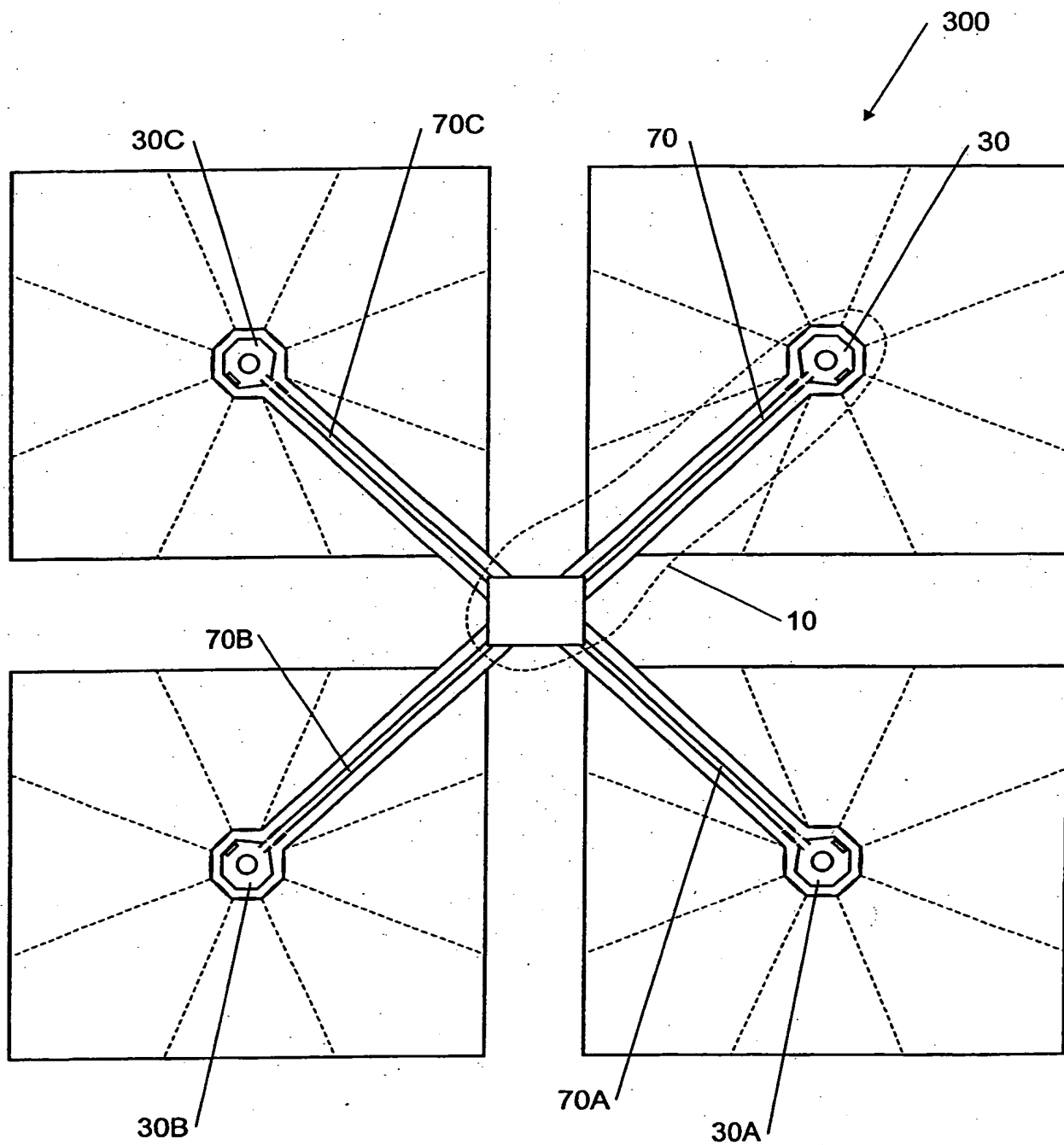
**FIGURE 1**

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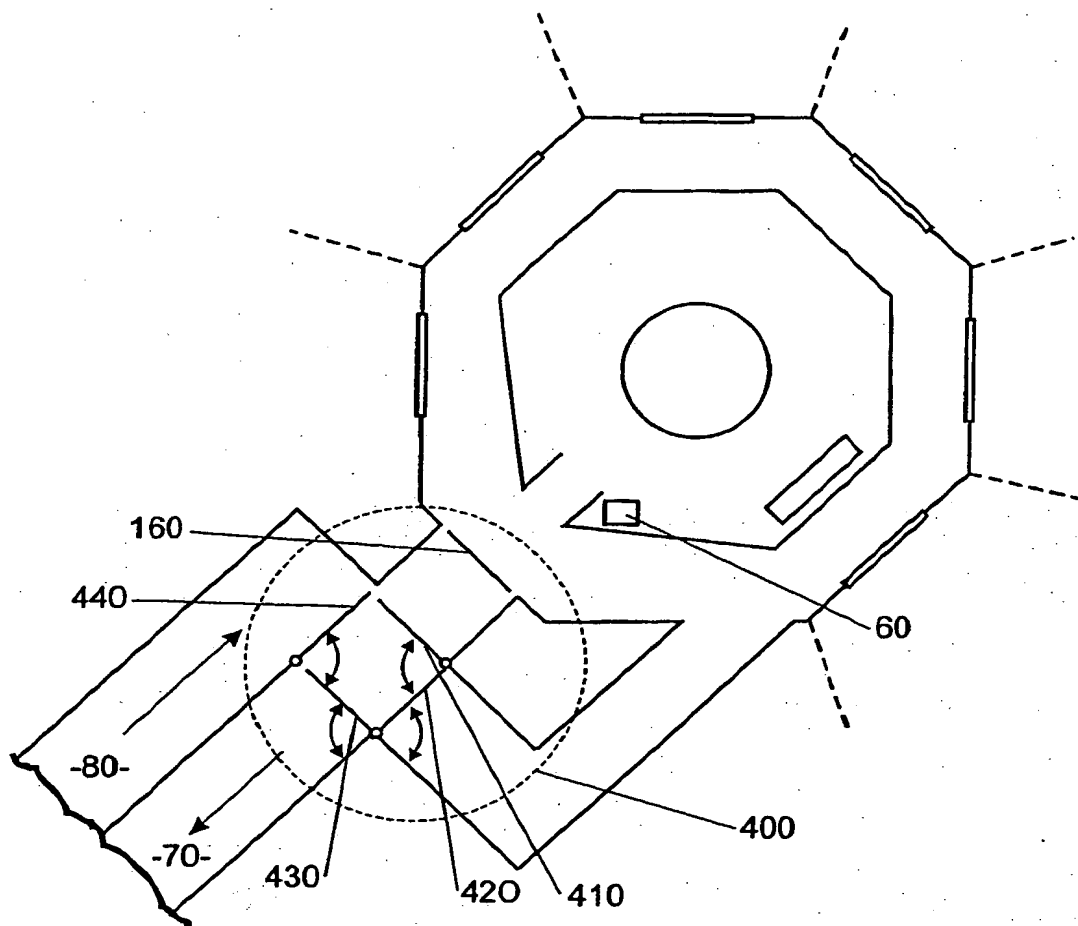
**FIGURE 2**

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (Rule 26)

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**FIGURE 3**

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**FIGURE 4**

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NZ02/00115

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b>		
Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup> : A01K 1/12, A01J 7/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) DWPI, US and EP databases with keywords (eg milk, attract)		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 01/17339 A (DELAVAL HOLDING AB) 15 March 2001 Entire document	1-20
Y	Page 9, lines 15-21	1-20
Y	US 5950562 A (SCHULTE et al) 14 September 1999 Column 10, lines 7-13	1-20
Y	EP 634097 B1 (MAASLAND N.V.) 23 June 1999 Entire document	1-20
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 15 August 2002		Date of mailing of the international search report 20 AUG 2002
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaustalia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929		Authorized officer  A. SEN Telephone No : (02) 6283 2158

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NZ02/00115

**C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>EP 639327 B1 (MAASLAND N.V.) 8 March 2000 Entire document</p> <p>Note: the second document is combined with the first document; the third document is combined with the last document; the first document is also taken on its own to show lack of novelty/inventive step for all the claims</p>	1-20

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

International application No.

**PCT/NZ02/00115**

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member					
WO	01/17339	AU	200070482	EP	1207749	SE	9903119
US	5950562	WO	96/19917	AU	43607/96	EP	800341
		EP	1172033				
EP	634097	NL	9301214				
EP	639327	EP	951821	EP	951824	NL	9301414
							END OF ANNEX